

thinks the timing best serves our efforts to put pressure on Iran.

The President's flexibility to conduct foreign relations and diplomatic efforts to achieve a strong international consensus against Iran is not a loophole that needs to be closed but a vital tool that needs to be supported. I am concerned that this bill as written would keep our allies from working with us to address the threat from Iran.

Earlier this year, Nicholas Burns, who served under the Administrations of George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and as George W. Bush's top State Department negotiator in efforts to thwart Iran's nuclear program, testified in dealing with Iran, "My main recommendation for this committee and the Congress, however, is to permit the President maximum flexibility and maneuverability as he deals with an extraordinarily difficult and complex situation in Iran and in discussions with the international group of countries considering sanctions. It would be unwise to tie the President's hands in legislation when it is impossible to know how the situation will develop in the coming months."

An action taken against Iran—including sanctions—should have the broadest possible support in the international community. According to the Administration, "with wide international support, sanctions regimes can be enforced, pressure can be sustained, and Iran's leaders are less able to shift the blame from themselves to the U.S. for the pains caused by their behavior." Even the Senate version of this same legislation recognizes the limits of more U.S. only sanctions. In section 111 of S. 2799, it is noted that "in general, multilateral sanctions are more effective than unilateral sanctions at achieving desired results from countries such as Iran."

International pressure for Iran to act or to face more forceful international action is building, as evidenced by the recent IAEA vote condemning Iran for its Qom enrichment facilities.

All five veto-wielding members of the Security Council (China and Russia included) voted for that measure, which opens up the potential for another round of Security Council sanctions.

The progress in uniting the Security Council is attributable to President Obama's investment in diplomacy. If Congress moves forward with sanctions that target our allies, that unity may very well collapse.

Sanctions have a place. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 1327, the Iran Enabling Sanctions Act of 2009, which passed the House with my support by a vote of 414–6 on October 29th. There are even provisions of this legislation which are worthwhile and which I have supported in the past as stand-alone legislation (H.R. 957 in the 110th Congress) that make clear that current U.S. sanctions can be used against financial institutions, insurers, underwriters, guarantors, and any other business organizations, including foreign subsidiaries, that aid investment in Iran's energy sector.

However, the less united the international community is in applying pressure against Iran, the greater the risk our measures will not have the impact we seek. And given the gravity of the stakes at risk here, that would be truly regrettable.

As noted by Secretary of State Clinton just yesterday, "we have pursued, under President Obama's direction, a dual-track approach to

Iran. We have reached out. We have offered the opportunity to engage in meaningful, serious discussions with our Iranian counterparts . . . The second track of our dual-track strategy is to bring the international community together to stand in a united front against the Iranians."

I hope that as this legislation moves forward in the legislative process, further changes will be made to strengthen this bill in a way that will truly enhance, and not hobble, strong diplomatic efforts to diplomatically engage with Iran as well as to enact multilateral sanctions.

Mr. BERMAN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2194, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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HOURLY OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 4 of rule XVI, I move that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to.

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 971, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2194, de novo;

H. Res. 150, de novo;

S. 1472, de novo.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

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BREAST CANCER SCREENING GUIDELINES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 971, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs.

CAPPS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 971.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 426, nays 0, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 974]

YEAS—426

Abercrombie	Courtney	Hodes
Ackerman	Crenshaw	Hoekstra
Aderholt	Crowley	Holden
Adler (NJ)	Cuellar	Holt
Akin	Culberson	Honda
Alexander	Cummings	Hoyer
Altmire	Dahlkemper	Hunter
Andrews	Davis (AL)	Inglis
Arcuri	Davis (CA)	Inslee
Austria	Davis (IL)	Israel
Baca	Davis (KY)	Issa
Bachmann	Davis (TN)	Jackson (IL)
Bachus	DeFazio	Jackson-Lee
Baird	DeGette	(TX)
Baldwin	Delahunt	Jenkins
Barrow	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)
Bartlett	Dent	Johnson (IL)
Barton (TX)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson, E. B.
Bean	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson, Sam
Becerra	Dicks	Jones
Berkley	Dingell	Jordan (OH)
Berman	Doggett	Kagen
Berry	Donnelly (IN)	Kanjorski
Biggert	Doyle	Kaptur
Blibray	Dreier	Kennedy
Bilirakis	Driehaus	Kildee
Bishop (GA)	Duncan	Kilpatrick (MI)
Bishop (NY)	Edwards (MD)	Kilroy
Blackburn	Edwards (TX)	Kind
Blumenauer	Ehlers	King (IA)
Blunt	Ellison	King (NY)
Boccieri	Ellsworth	Kingston
Boehner	Emerson	Kirk
Bonner	Engel	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Bono Mack	Eshoo	Kissell
Boozman	Etheridge	Klein (FL)
Boren	Fallin	Kline (MN)
Boswell	Farr	Kosmas
Boucher	Fattah	Kratovil
Boustany	Filner	Kucinich
Boyd	Flake	Lamborn
Brady (PA)	Fleming	Lance
Brady (TX)	Forbes	Langevin
Braley (IA)	Fortenberry	Larsen (WA)
Bright	Foster	Larson (CT)
Broun (GA)	Fox	Latham
Brown (SC)	Frank (MA)	LaTourette
Brown, Corrine	Franks (AZ)	Latta
Brown-Waite,	Frelinghuysen	Lee (CA)
Ginny	Fudge	Lee (NY)
Buchanan	Gallegly	Levin
Burgess	Garamendi	Lewis (CA)
Burton (IN)	Garrett (NJ)	Lewis (GA)
Butterfield	Gerlach	Linder
Buyer	Giffords	Lipinski
Calvert	Gingrey (GA)	LoBiondo
Camp	Gohmert	Loebach
Campbell	Gonzalez	Lofgren, Zoe
Cantor	Goodlatte	Lowey
Cao	Gordon (TN)	Lucas
Capito	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Capps	Graves	Lujan
Capuano	Grayson	Lummis
Cardoza	Green, Al	Lungren, Daniel
Carnahan	Green, Gene	E.
Carney	Griffith	Lynch
Carson (IN)	Grijalva	Mack
Carter	Guthrie	Maffei
Cassidy	Gutierrez	Maloney
Castle	Hall (NY)	Manzullo
Castor (FL)	Hall (TX)	Marchant
Chaffetz	Halvorson	Markey (CO)
Chandler	Hare	Markey (MA)
Childers	Harman	Marshall
Chu	Harper	Massa
Clarke	Hastings (FL)	Matheson
Cleaver	Hastings (WA)	Matsui
Clyburn	Heinrich	McCarthy (CA)
Coble	Heller	McCarthy (NY)
Coffman (CO)	Hensarling	McCaul
Cohen	Herger	McClintock
Cole	Herseth Sandlin	McCollum
Conaway	Higgins	McCotter
Connolly (VA)	Hill	McDermott
Conyers	Himes	McGovern
Cooper	Hinchey	McHenry
Costa	Hinojosa	McIntyre
Costello	Hirono	McKeon